Civil War

back, until after a progress of over one hundred miles, the two armies came within sight of Atlanta.

Johnston's retreat was a masterpiece of military strategy. His object was to prolong the campaign and, above all, to hold Atlanta until after the approaching presidential election at the North. Had that city remained in Confederate hands during the fall, it might have led to the victory of the Northern party which had pronounced the war a failure. Jefferson Davis now committed the fatal blunder of removing the prudent Johnston from com-

THE CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL ON STONE MOUNTAIN, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

This is a photograph of the sculptor's clay model. General Lee is the central figure. When finished the group will be 1350 feet in length and 200 feet in height. At present only General Lee's head is finished. The completion of this immense work will require about eight years. (World Wide photograph.)

mand, and appointing General John B. Hood in his place. Abandoning Johnston's Fabian policy, Hood flung his army against Sherman in three pitched battles in a vain endeavor to stem the Union advance. Beaten back to the inner defenses of Atlanta, even Hood at last realized that his army could be saved only by flight. At the very time when the Democratic National Convention at Chicago was proclaiming the war a failure, Sherman was occupying Atlanta, the strongest citadel in the center of what remained of the Confederacy (September 1, 1864).

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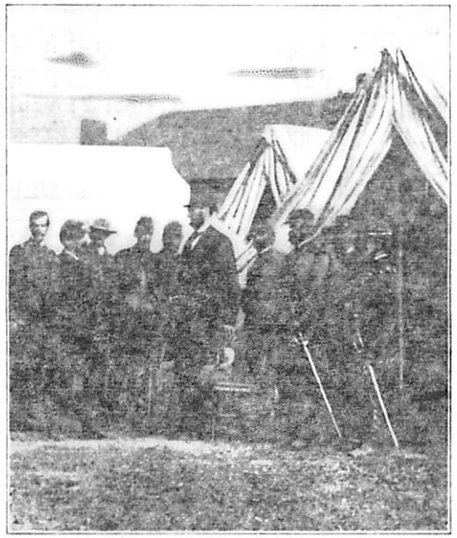
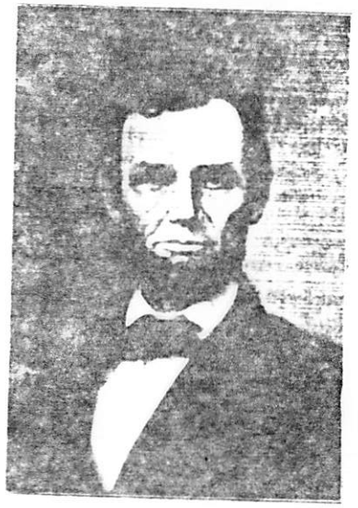
CHAPTER XXVIII

THE EASTERN THEATER OF WAR

General McClellan takes command. While the Union armies were winning victories in the West, fortune in the eastern theater of war seemed to favor the South. After the rout of the Union army at Bull Run, General George B. McClellan was recalled from West Virginia to take command of the troops defending Washington. A graduate of West Point, McClellan had served with distinction in the Mexican War; and soon after the attack on Fort Sumter, he was commissioned as major-general in command of the Ohio militia. The success of his brief campaign in West Virginia was magnified far beyond its real merit. He had driven the Confederates from western Virginia in a series of skirmishes, but this result was largely due to the fact that the population of that section was steadfastly loyal. It was unfortunate for the youthful commander — he was then in his thirty-fifth year — that he was so soon called upon to assume the vast responsibility of directing the Union armies. As Grant afterwards said: "If McClellan had gone into the army as did Sherman, Thomas, or Meade, had fought his way along and up, I have no



PRESIDENT LINCOLN WITH A GROUP OF HIS GENERALS



PRESIDENT LINCOLN

"History of United States," by Guilleau p441

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PIERCE
14th President
1853 — 1857

BUCHANAN
15th President
1857 — 1861

Mathew Brady, Library of Congress

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

JOHNSON
17th President
1865 — 1869

GRANT
18th President
1869 — 1877

16TH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES 1861-1865

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM (1809-1865), was one of the truly great men of all time. He preserved the American Union during the Civil War, and proved to the world that democracy can be a lasting form of government. Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, and many of his other speeches and writings, are classic statements of democratic beliefs and goals. In conducting a bitter war, Lincoln never became bitter himself. He showed a nobility of character which continues to grow in world-wide appeal. Lincoln was the first President elected by the Republican party. After his assassination, he was succeeded by Vice-President Andrew Johnson.

The American people knew little about Lincoln when he became President. Nothing in his past experience indicated that he could meet successfully the greatest crisis in the nation's history. He received less than 40 per cent of the popular vote. As President, Lincoln was often a careless, inefficient administrator. At times, he gave way to political pressures which he might better have resisted.

But these failings mattered little when compared with Lincoln's great merits. His outstanding asset was insight. Lincoln realized at the beginning of the Civil War that the Union must be saved. The United States was the only important democracy in the world. Lincoln knew that self-government would be proved a failure if the nation could be destroyed by a minority of its own people. He determined that the nation, and democracy, would not be destroyed.

Lincoln's second great asset was his ability to express his convictions so clearly, and with such force, that millions of his countrymen made them their own. This he did in his first and second inaugural addresses, in his annual messages to Congress, in the Gettysburg Address, and in his letters. Lincoln would have been surprised that some of his speeches came to be honored as great literature. He sought only to be understood, and to convince.

Lincoln's third great source of strength was his iron will. The Civil War had to be carried on until the Union was restored. At times, people in the North wavered in this purpose. Lincoln never doubted that in the end, right would make might, and the North would triumph. His unyielding faith in victory helped to win victory.

If the Union had not been preserved, the United States would have become two nations. Neither of these nations could have attained the prosperity and importance that the United States has today. Lincoln influenced the course of world history by his leadership of the North during the Civil War. His own life story has perhaps been just as important. He rose from humble origin to the nation's highest office. Millions of persons regard his career as proof that democracy offers all men the best hope of full and free life.

Life in the United States during Lincoln's administration revolved almost entirely around the Civil War. To raise money to fight the war, Congress levied the first income tax in the history of the country. For the first time, federal officeholders had to take an oath of loyalty to the Union. Pioneers flocked to the western frontier, and mining towns sprang up overnight. The government gave free farms to settlers, and set aside land for colleges that later became state universities.

Soldiers and civilians alike sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" or "Dixie." Winslow Homer's painting *Prisoners from the Front* brought him his first fame. Patriotic literature included John Greenleaf Whittier's poem "Barbara Frietchie" and Edward Everett Hale's story "The Man Without a Country." Lincoln and thousands of other Americans chuckled at the humorous writings of Artemus Ward.

Early Life

Family Background. Soon after Lincoln was nominated for the presidency, he wrote an autobiography. It began: "Abraham Lincoln was born Feb. 12, 1809, then in Hardin, now in the more recently formed county of Larue, Kentucky. His father, Thomas, & grandfather Abraham, were born in Rockingham county Virginia, whither their ancestors had come from Berks county Pennsylvania. His lineage has been traced no farther back than this."

Since Lincoln's time, his ancestry has been traced to a weaver named Samuel Lincoln who emigrated from

◀ **Lincoln's Favorite Photograph** served as the model for this painting by Allen Tupper True. The portrait is in the Huntington Library and Art Gallery in San Marino, Calif.

FERAMORZ LITTLE
Born June 14, 1820, Auriesville, N. Y. Came to Utah in 1851. Vice-President Deseret National Bank. 290

LITTLE, FERAMORZ (son of James M Little and Susan Young, of Seneca county, N. Y.). Born June 14, 1820, Auriesville, Cayuga county, N. Y. Came to Utah 1851.

Married Fannie M. Decker Feb. 12, 1846, Nauvoo, Ill., Brigham Young performing ceremony (daughter of Isaac Decker and Harriet Page of New York, pioneers July 24, 1847, Brigham Young company). She was born April 24, 1830. Their children: James Tyler, m. Alice S. Souja; Juliett, m. Adelbert Roundy; Clair Susan, m. Bradley Cawson; Roselie L., m. Fredrick W. Gardiner; Janett Viola, m. John Reiysimar; Frank C., m. Minerva Anderson. Family home, Salt Lake City.

Seventy; first counselor to Bishop Wooley of 13th ward. Vice president Deseret National bank; mayor; banker and capitalist. Died Aug. 14, 1886, Salt Lake City.

LITTLE, JAMES TYLER (son of Feramorz Little and Fannie M. Decker). Born Sept. 13, 1848, St. Louis, Mo. Came to Utah with father 1851.

Married Alice S. Souja June 5, 1883, Salt Lake City, his father performing ceremony (daughter of Theofial Souja and Mary Bowdidge, Paris, France, latter pioneers 1864, Captain DeLamar company). She was born Aug. 3, 1862. Their children: James J. b. May 15, 1884, d. aged 5; Fannie

M. b. Aug. 6, 1885, m. Joseph W. Stringfellow; Clair B. b. Jan. 20, 1887; Alice S. b. March 11, 1890, d. infant; Romaine B. b. Jan. 30, 1892; Feramorz T. b. April 5, 1894; Decker J. b. March 27, 1897. Family home, Salt Lake City.

President Deseret Savings Bank; director Deseret National Bank; banker and capitalist. Died Feb. 27, 1898.

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Randolph Marcy, military officer.

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Albert S. Johnston, army commander.